In re Appln. of Taka
Application No. Unas shed

REMARKS

The foregoing Amendment corrects translational errors and conforms the claims to United States practice. No new matter is added.

Respectfully submitted,

LEYDIG, VOIT & MAYER, LTD.

Jeffrey A. Wyand Registration No. 29,458

Suite 300 700 Thirteenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 737-6770

Facsimile: (202) 737-6776
Date: 13, 2012

JAW:ves

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

TAKAO HASEGAWA

Art Unit: Unassigned

Application No. Unassigned

Examiner: Unassigned

Filed: February 13, 2002

For:

METHOD OF WIRING

SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT, AND COMPUTER PRODUCT

AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION, CLAIMS AND ABSTRACT MADE VIA PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 19:

An insulation layer is disposed between the first layer and the second layer, thereby to insulate the wirings belonging to one layer from those of the other layer. It is necessary to electrically connect between the a-wiring 1 and the A-wiring 8, and between the a-wiring 2 and the A-wiring 8 respectively, as these wirings handle the same signal. For this purpose, the a-wiring 1 and the A-wiring 8 are connected to each other via the through-hole 5, and the a-wiring 2 and the A-wiring 8 are connected to each other via the through-hole 6. These through-holes are provided to pierce through the insulation layer sandwiched between the first layer and the second layer, in a direction perpendicular to the circuit surface, respectively. Therefore, it is possible to secure-an electric conduction between the first layer and the second layer through these through-holes. In order to provide these through-holes, according to a conventional automatic wiring, wiring patterns are set subject to a condition that one through-hole is disposed without exception to a pair of these wirings to be connected to each other. Specifically, in the automatic wiring, a setting area is provided on one of the pair of wirings that-need needs to be electrically connected to each other, and-an a corresponding area as a projection of the setting area is provided on the other wiring. With this arrangement, a through-hole is set in a shape that pierces through the insulation layer, and the setting area and the corresponding-area areas are connected to each other.

In re Appln. of Taka
Application No. Una
Application No. Una

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 21:

However, along with the request for-fining a device making devices smaller in recent years, there has been-progressed a progress in reduction in the size of a circuit element and a reduction in the width of wiring. As shown in Fig. 11, a through-hole is set to have a smaller width than that of wiring. Therefore, a cross-sectional area of one through-hole per circuit surface also becomes small smaller, corresponding to the reduction in the wiring width. Further, according to the conventional automatic wiring, only one through-hole for electric conduction is provided to for a pair of wirings that are disposed on in different layers.

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 6:

In the mean time, The electric resistance of a through-hole is inversely proportional to e-cross-sectional area of the through-hole. Therefore, when as the fining reduction in size of a semiconductor integrated circuit is has progressed, the resistance of the through-hole increases has increased, and a current becomes flow has become more difficult to flow.

Amendments to the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 24:

Further, in general, it has been known that electromigration—<u>proof</u> <u>resistance</u> is lowered in—<u>inversely proportional</u> <u>inverse proportion</u> to the square of current density. The current density of a through-hole having a smaller cross-section increases when the same level of current flows. This brings about a problem <u>in</u> that the electromigration—<u>proof</u> resistance is lowered.

Amendments to existing claims:

1. (Amended) A method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit, said semiconductor integrated circuit having a first layer and a second layer, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing a first wiring on-said a first layer of a semiconductor integrated circuit and disposing a second wiring on-said a second layer of said semiconductor integrated circuit, wherein said first and second wirings are disposed arranged subject to a condition that a predetermined number of through-holes are set to extend between said first and second wirings, and connecting said first and second layers being electrically connected to each other;

searching for a setting area in one of said first and second layers, and an accordance of the corresponding area in the other of said first and second layers as a projection of the

setting area, that enable a setting of new other an additional through-hole between said first and second wiring that have been determined; and

setting the new other additional through-hole between said the setting area and the corresponding area.

- 2. (Amended) The method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit according to claim 1, wherein-at, in setting the additional through-hole-setting step, the shape of said new other giving the additional through-hole is the same as the same shape of said through-hole that has been set at the wiring step as the predetermined number of through-holes.
- 3. (Amended) The method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit according to claim 1, wherein-at, in setting the additional through-hole-setting step, the choosing shape of said new other the additional through-hole-is-decided based on-a shape of-said the setting area.
- 4. (Amended) A method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit, said semiconductor integrated circuit having a first layer and a second layer, the method comprising:
- a first wiring step of disposing a first wiring on-said a first layer of a semiconductor integrated circuit and disposing a second wiring on-said a second layer of said semiconductor integrated circuit, wherein said first and second wirings are-disposed arranged subject to a condition that a predetermined number of through-holes are-set to extend between said first and second wirings,-and connecting said first and second layers-being electrically connected to each other;

an area searching step of searching for a setting area in said first layer, and an a corresponding area in said second layer as a projection area of the setting area, that enable setting of new other an additional through-hole between said first and second wiring that have been determined:

a second wiring step of disposing an additional wiring for setting the other additional through-hole in either-said searched the setting area or said searched the corresponding area; and

a through-hole setting step of setting the new other additional through-hole to extend between-said the setting area and said the corresponding area.

5. (Amended) The method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit according to claim 4, wherein,

at the area in searching step for a setting area, the search is made searching under a condition that said the setting area that is searched for is a part of the area in which said first

In re Appln. of Taka Application No. Unas shed

wiring has been disposed, and that-said the corresponding area-that is searched-for is an area that is close to said second wiring and-the an area in which no wiring or circuit element exists, and

at the second wiring step in arranging the additional wiring, extending said second wiring is extended to said the corresponding area.

6. (Amended) The method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit according to claim 4, wherein,

at the area in searching step for a setting area, the search is made searching under a condition that said the setting area that is searched for is an area that is close to said first wiring on said first layer, and the area in which no wiring or circuit element exists, and that said the corresponding area that is searched for is an area that is close to said second wiring on said second layer, and the area in which no wiring or circuit element exists, and

at the second wiring step in disposing the additional wiring, extending said first wiring on said first layer—is extended to—said the setting area, and extending said second wiring on said second layer—is extended to—said the corresponding area.

- 7. (Amended) The method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit according to claim 4, wherein at the through-hole, in setting step the additional through-hole, making the shape of said new other the additional through-hole is the same as the shape of said through-hole that has been set at the first wiring step.
- 8. (Amended) The method of wiring a semiconductor integrated circuit according to claim 4, wherein-at, in setting the through-hole-setting step, the choosing a shape of-said new other the additional through-hole-is-decided based on-a shape of-said the setting area.
 - 9. (Amended) A semiconductor integrated circuit comprising:
 - a multi-layer structure including a first layer and a second layer;
 - a setting area disposed on said first layer;
- a corresponding layer disposed on said second layer as a projection-area of said setting area; and
- a through-hole which connects-between said setting area and said corresponding area, said through-hole having a shape corresponding to-the shapes of said setting area and said corresponding area.
- 10. (Amended) A computer program containing instructions which, when executed on a computer causes the computer to-realize a method of design wiring of a semiconductor

integrated circuit, said-semiconductor integrated-circuit having a first layer and a second layer, the method comprising the steps of:

disposing a first wiring on-said a first layer of a semiconductor integrated circuit and disposing a second wiring on-said a second layer of said semiconductor integrated circuit, wherein said first and second wirings are-disposed arranged subject to a condition that a predetermined number of through-holes are-set to extend between said first and second wirings, and connecting said first and second layers-being electrically connected to each other;

searching for a setting area in one of said first and second layers, and—an a corresponding area in the other of said first and second layers as a projection—area of the setting area, that enable—a setting of—new—other an additional through—hole between said first and second wiring—that—have—been determined; and

setting the new other additional through-hole between said the setting area and said the corresponding area.

11. (Amended) A computer program containing instructions which when executed on a computer, causes the computer to realize a method of design wiring of a semiconductor integrated circuit, said-semiconductor integrated circuit having a first layer and a second layer, the method comprising the steps-of:

a first wiring step of disposing a first wiring on-said a first layer of a semiconductor integrated circuit and disposing a second wiring on-said a second layer of said semiconductor integrated circuit, wherein said first and second wirings are-disposed arranged subject to a condition that a predetermined number of through-holes are set to extend between said first and second wirings, and connecting said first and second layers-being electrically connected to each other;

an area searching step of searching for a setting area in said first layer, and a corresponding area in said second layer as a projection area of the setting area, that enable setting of new other an additional through-hole between said first and second wiring that have been determined;

a second wiring step of disposing an additional wiring for setting the other additional through-hole in either-said searched the setting area or-said searched the corresponding area; and

a through-hole setting step of setting the new other additional through-hole to extend between said the setting area and said the corresponding area.

In re Appln. of Taka Segawa Application No. Unas Shed

Amendments to the abstract:

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The wiring method includes determining wirings based on a condition that one through-hole is formed; picking up a pair of wirings that are disposed on different layers and that need to be electrically connected to each other, from among the determined wirings, and extracting areas occupied by the wirings; making a decision about whether-or not there exist areas that coincide with each other between the wirings; making a decision about whether-or not the coincident areas have space sufficient-enough for-setting a an additional through-hole; and setting-new-other an additional through-hole on the coincident areas with sufficient space.